



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1815.

[NO. 199.]

## Advertisement.

IT having been represented to Government that many of the Landholders have failed in sending in the Annual List of Population on their Estates according to the Regulations, they are hereby required to furnish the same without delay—and those who may fail therein will incur the serious notice of Government.

In order to establish a uniformity in these Returns, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish one regular Form, a copy of which will be furnished to each of the Landholders in the Suburbs and Environs of Batavia, by the Bench of Magistrates, or by the Resident of Buitenzorg respectively.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 12, 1815.

## Advertentie.

HET Gouvernement ervaren hebbende dat vele Land Eigenaars nalatig zijn in het zenden der Jaarlyksche Lysten van de bevolking hunner Landeryen, ingevolge de bestaande Reglementen, zoo wordt hiervan ter hanner kennis gebragt, dat die geen welke verzuimen gemelde opgaven zonder verder tydverloop in te zenden, zich aan het seriëuse ongenoege van het Gouvernement zullen blootstellen.

Ten einde eenvormigheid in dooze opgaven introoeren, heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade een algemeen model voor dezelve bepaald, met een afschrift van welk ieder der Land eigenaars in de voorsteeden en Ommelanden van Batavia, zal voorziet worden, door de Bank van Magistrature en de Resident van Buitenzorg respectively.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 12 Dec. 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons to whom permission may be granted to conduct their own Vendu Sales, according to the Regulation provisionally made in the Advertisement under date the 24th ultimo, will be required to pay to Government one half of the Percentage or Duties which are now paid on Vendu Sales, and the same will be collected from the parties by that Department on account of Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Dec. 12, 1815.

## Advertentie.

HIERNEEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat alle Perzonen aan welke verlof mag worden verleend om hun eigen Venduties te houden onder de provisionele bepalingen vervat by Advertentie van den 24ste November j. l. gehouden zullen zijn aan het Gouvernement te betalen de helft der Procentos of Gerechtigheeden nu van publieke Verkopen betaald, welk bedragen van de belanghebbers zal ontfangen worden door het Vendu-kantoor, voor rekening van den Lande.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 12de December 1815.

## Notice.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council desires that it be notified for general information, that the Regulation of the former Government directing that all

petitions be signed by the person who draws them up, as well as by the petitioner himself, is still in force, and it is declared that no petition will in future be received by Government which is not signed in that manner.

All persons therefore employed to write petitions for Chinese or others are desired to sign their name and designation at the bottom of the petition, and they will be held responsible for the style and manner of the petition drawn out by them.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Dec. 12th, 1815.

## Bekendmaking.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade verlangt dat aan het Publick worde kennis gegeven dat de bepaling van het voormalg Gouvernement, gelastende dat elk Rekwest onderteekend worde in door de Persoon die hetzelfde opstelt, en door de Suppliant zelve, steeds in volle kracht is, en dat als een gevolg hiervan, geen Rekwest voortaan zal ontfangen worden by hetwelke deeze bepaling niet is in acht genomen.

Alle Personen welke zich onledig houden met Rekwesten optemaken voor Chinezen of anderen, worden gelast hun naam en beroep onder dezelve te plaatsen, en zullen verandwoordelyk gehouden worden voor derzelver styl en voor de wyze waarop dusdanige Rekwesten door hun zijn samengesteld.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 12de December 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Gambier, Tobacco, and all other REVENUE FARMS of the BANTAM District, for the ensuing year 1816, excepting that of the Opium, will be Sold by Public Auction at Bantam on Storday the 23d Instant at ten o'clock.

A quantity of PADDY will also be Sold at the same time for ready money, payable in Silver.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Resident of Bantam.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 14, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned PACKAGES have been lodged in the Government Ware-houses at Batavia, and will be delivered to the owners or to their agents on proving their right thereto by letters addressed to the Commercial Committee.

Nine Chests of Opium, landed from the ship Mary, Captain Allen, four of which are marked R. A. No. 1, 2, 3, 5.

Two Boxes landed from the ship Betsey, Captain Bennett, marked No. 555, 618, 758, 896, and one without mark.

The undermentioned Packages of Clothing have also been lodged in the Government Stores, and may be had on proper application as above stated.

One Package addressed to Lieut. Fernghough, Commanding Vol. 1st Batt. 9th Regt.  
One to Capt. Garnham, Commanding Vol. Comp. 1st Batt. 24th Regt.  
One to Lieut. Aspinwall, Commanding Vol. Comp. 1st Batt. 7th Regt.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 5, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that a number of BOATS now lying at Bantjer, will be Sold by Public Auction at Samarang, on the 30th Instant—further particulars may be ascertained on enquiry of the Resident at Rembang and Samarang.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Dec. 14, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the Advertisement of date the 25th ultimo, that the period therein fixed for payment of the Arrears of the Half Per Cent. Tax on Houses and Lands in the Town and Environs of Batavia, is extended for a period of two months, or from the 1st of January to the 1st March next, at the expiration of which period the defaulters will be proceeded against as mentioned in the said Advertisement.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 8th Dec. 1815.

## Advertisement.

BY Order of the Committee for the improvement of the Town and Suburbs, Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Committee at the Government House, Molenvliet, from this day to the 22d instant, for the repairs and watering of the roads of Batavia and its Environs, and the repairs of the Banks of the Sea-shore from Campong Baroo to Tanjong Priok, during the ensuing twelve months or from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1816.—Particulars of the works to be performed may be obtained upon application at the office abovementioned.

Proposals will also be received during the above period for the repairs and renewal of twenty-one Bridges reported by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works to be in want of repair—information about them may be had on application as above.

A. L. FRANSZE, Sec.

BATAVIA, Dec. 12th, 1815.

## Bekendmaking.

INGEVOLGE Authorisatie van Zyn Excellentie den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur Raaden, wordt naemens President Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer, bekend gemaakt dat alle de geenen die beleningen by het Kollegie hebben, in het vervolg hunne Interesten alle drie Maanden zullen moeten voldoen, gerekend van ultimo October l. l. door welke gemaakte schikking men hoopt en vertrouwd, daardoor een gefiet te zullen toebrengen aan de debiteuren van de Kamer, die nu door kleinder Sommen te betalen, het hun minder moeyelyk zal vallen, hunne Interesten te voldoen, terwyl teffens een ieder opnieuw, worden verzogt hunne agterstallige Renten tot ultimo October l. l. onmiddelyk af te leggen.

A. VINCENT,  
Sec. van de Weesk.

BATAVIA,  
den 15 Dec. 1815.

## Advertentie.

J. JURGEN, presenteerd uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuis staande op de Groote Roeca Malacca No: 35. NB: is te bekomen, witte Tagalsche Ryst, tegens 30 Spaansche Matten Zilver Geld, de Coyang.

ON THE  
FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED.

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,

THE JAVA

ANNUAL DIRECTORY

AND

ALMANAC,

For 1816.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—List of Shipping—Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF  
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers....Java Rupers 8  
to Non-Subscribers.....12.

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found more correct and complete and consequently more worthy the patronage of the Public than any that have been heretofore published.

## Advertisement.

PERSONS who may have arrived in the Colony since the publication of the last Directory, will confer an obligation on the Compiler by sending in their Names, Occupation, and place of Residence, to the Printing Office.—Those who may have changed their place of residence or whose names or occupation were inserted erroneously in the last Directory will also confer an obligation by sending in a correct statement.

Any thing that may tend towards the improvement of the Directory for 1816 will be thankfully received.

## Uit de hand te koop.

EEN Compleete Huis en Lyf-jonge, circa 17 Jaar oud, dezelve kan ook zeer goed reyden.

Item, een bekwaame kok, omtrent 24 Jaar oud, beide te bevragen by den Heer Voesterson in de Nieuw Poortstraat.

A. D. F. PARUD.

BATAVIA, den 30 Nov. 1815.

## Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 18de Dec. 1815.  
Voor het Sterthuis van wylen de Wed. Jongkind, staande buiten de Rotterdamsche-poort op de Voorrey, van Huismuebelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Dinsdag en Donderdag, den 19de en 21ste December 1815.

Voor het Sterthuis van wylen H. Vecken, staande op Ryswyk, van een nette moderne Inboedel volgens Catalogus—zullen op Maandag bevoorens toondag worden gehouden.

Op Woensdag, den 20ste Dec. 1815.  
Voor het Sterthuis van Johannes Adriaansen, staande op de Hoek van de Leepelstraat, van diverse Provision, &c. vide vorige Gazette.

En Vrijdag, ten 4 uren.  
In het Armhuis, voor Rekening van de Dierney Aimen, van diverse Kleederagen, &c.

Op Vrijdag, den 22ste Dec. 1815.  
In het Gouvernements Pakhuis van diverse Negotie goederen, vide nader uit te geevende Lysten.

## Advertentie.

Zaterdag, den 23ste Dec. 1815.  
Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welcke de Hoogen Raade, van een parthy Huismuebelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Lywaten, Zeide Stoffen, plaat en vierkant Yzer, Slaven, en was meer.

Op Zaterdag, den 23ste Dec. 1815,  
Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van een commissie uit Welm Hoogen Raad, des morgens de klokke tien uren precis voor deszelfs Kantoor staande op de Voorrey buiten de deze Stad, aan den Hoogsten Bieder te Verkoop, de navolgende Vastigheden.

1.—Zeecker stuk Land, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, bebouwd met Vier en Vyftig Steene Pedakken met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen zuidwaards buiten deze stad, in het Westerveld het 4de deel van het blok M, sub No. 103 en 104; belend ten zuid-oosten met de Molenvlietsen Dyk en de Heer D. van Son, ten noord-westen met de sloot Klinting, ten zuid-westen wederom met de Heer D. van Son en de Hr. H. L. Senn van Basel, en ten noord-oosten met den Wel Edele Gestr. Heer W. V. H. van Riemsdyk.

2.—Een halve gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze stads-poort Diest, in de zuider voorstad, in het westerveld het 5de deel van 't blok O, sub No. 195.

3.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen als het voorgaande perceel, sub No. 199.

4.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande als voorn., sub No. 203.

5.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak met pannen gedekt, staande buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht in het westerveld het 8ste deel van het blok P. sub. No. 10.

6.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak met pannen gedekt, staande een weinig buiten de deze Stads-poort Utrecht, aan de zuidzyde van de Amans-gragt, circa Vyfen Twintig Roeden beoosten de Moorse Tempel in 't westerveld het 7de deel van het blok P. sub No. 73

7.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest, in 't westerveld het 8ste deel van het blok P. sub No. 74.

8.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Maccassars Huis van bamboesen met Adap gedekt, de huurder toebehoorende, staande en gelegen een groot quartier-uur gaans noord-westwaards buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht, in 't westerveld het 4de deel van het Blok P. sub No. 74 en 102.

9.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker restand stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Bamboes Huis met Adap gedekt, de bewoonder toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als vooren, sub No. 92.

10.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker stuk Thuin-land uit een meerder party, bebouwd met een Bamboes Huis met Adap

gedekt, de bewoonders toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als vooren sub No 97.

11.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker stuk Thuin-land, zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party, bebouwd met een Maccassars Huis van Bamboese met Adap gedekt, de huurders toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als vooren, sub No. 98 en 99.

12.—Een gelyk gedeelte van zecker stuk Thuin-land uit een meerder party, bebouwd met een Bamboes Huis met Adap gedekt den huurder toebehoorende, staande en gelegen omtrent een half-uur gaans buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht, in het westerveld het 4de deel van 't blok P. sub No. 93 en 94.

13.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Bamboes Huis, de huurders toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als het vorig Parceel, sub No. 95 en 96.

14.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Bamboese Huis de huurders toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als vooren, sub No. 100.

15.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met twee Bamboese Huisen, staande en gelegen als het voorige Parceel, sub No. 101.

16.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met twee Maccassars Huisen van Bamboes, de bewoonders toebehoorende staande en gelegen omtrent een half-uur gaans westw. buiten deze Stad aan de noordz. van de Groninger-gragt, het 2de deel van het blok P. sub No. 102 en 103.

17.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Planke Huis, staande en gelegen als het voorige Parceel, sub No. 104.

18.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Maccassars Huis van bamboese op houten stylen, Maclara toebehoorende, staande en gelegen als vooren, sub No. 219

19.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok I. sub No. 3.

20.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een Maccassarsche Huis de bewoonders toebehoorende, staande en gelegen omtrent een half uur gaans westwaards buiten deze Stad, in het Westerveld het 3de deel van het blok P. sub No. 207.

21.—Een gelyk gedeelte in zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad, tusschen de Crocot en Molenvliet wat bezuiden de Chinese Tempel, in het Westerveld het 4de deel van het blok M. sub No. 160.

22.—Zeecker ledig Erf, gelegen even buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht, bewesten de tweede dwars-gragt, of in het Westerveld het 6de deel van het blok P, sub No. 207.

Voorts zoo als alle de voorschreve Perceelen ter plaatzen genoemd gelegen en toebehoorende zyn van No. 2 to 21, aan den Chines Lim Tiansieute, en No. 22, aan den Chines Lie Kianseeng.

Is er daar omme iemand die vermeenen mogte op de gedachte Perceelen eenig regt actie of pretentie te hebben, het zy van legaal of speciaal hypotheek, dan wel tot eenige servituten of bezwarenissen, en uit dien hoofde tegens dezen verkoop zich zoude willen opposeren, die come en make het den voornoemen Sequester bekend.

Aldus gepubliceert en geaffigeert, na voorgaande klokke geslag van de puyse van het Stad-huis, te Batavia, dezen 9de December, 1815.

Door my  
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
Deurwaarder.

ON the 19th or the 21st of December 1815, at the Auction before the garden of the late H. VEECKENS, Esq. will also be exposed for Sale in one lot, plus minús, 120 Piculs COFFEE, ready prepared for exportation, and which may be seen two days previous to the Sale at the Warehouse of Messrs. van Riennen and Co.

Op den 19de of den 21ste December 1815, zal voor de Thuin van wylen den Heer H. VEECKENS, ook noch publieke werden verkocht in een koop, een quantiteit van circums circa 120 picouls Coffy en zakken, zodanig afgepakt als voor een verzeending vereischt word, leggende in het Pakhuis van J. van Riennen en Co. en aldaar te zien twee daagen vord den verpoop.

WORD uit de hand te koop, gepresenteerd eenige Lyf-eygenen zo mede een Huys met de daar aan annex leggende Erf van

A. A. HUYSER.

## Advertisement.

About the latter end of the present month,

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE VALUABLE

PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO

HUGH HOPE, ESQ.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

About to proceed to Europe on account of his health.

Consisting of

ELEGANT Services of Plate, (chiefly Europe) — Europe and Bengal-made Furniture—Lustres—Lamps—Wall Shades—Queen's Ware—Wines—Horses and Carriages, &c. &c.

Also,

The HOUSE and extensive PREMISES, belonging to HUGH HOPE, Esq. situated next to the Government-house at Ryswick, will be sold at the same time, if not previously disposed of by private Sale.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

PERSONS having claims on the ship *Indefatigable*, late commanded by M. BOWLES, Esq. and such as are indebted to the same, are requested to transmit their accounts and settle with A. T. VAN DER TUUK, Counsellor at Law. 13th Dec. 1815.

## To be Sold,

THAT convenient, newly-built, airy HOUSE, lately occupied by Major BUTLER, with Furniture, Grounds, suitable Stabling and other Offices, in a pleasant healthy situation, on the high road leading to Buitenzorg, near to Tadjong-oost, within an hours drive of Batavia, commanding a delightful view of the adjacent beautiful country.

For particulars apply to Mr. Crawford, Newport-street, Batavia.

## Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late J. HODGSON, Esq. Medical Store-keeper, and such as are indebted to the same, are desired to transmit their accounts and settle their balances to the Executors of the Estate on or before the 1st of January 1816.

W. COLEBROOKE, D. Q. M. G. } Executors.  
J. BUTLER, Capt. 59th Regt. }  
Wetlevreden, 1st Dec. 1815.

## Advertisement.

A GENTLEMAN lately from England, begs leave to acquaint the Dutch families, and Gentlemen of Batavia, that he purposes privately teaching the English Language in all its branches grammatically.

No. 32, Great Malacca-street, where the Gentleman may be seen from 9 to 4 o'clock.

BATAVIA, 1st Dec. 1815.

## Advertentie.

DEN ondergeteekende zich verplicht vindende, om voor de tweedemaal te adverteeren, dat alle de geene die hunne debet off Credit noch niet vereffene hebben, vriendelyk verzogt worden, om zonder uitstel ten spoedigste te vereffend, als den ondergeteekende op zyn vertrek staat.

J. MARCUS.

BATAVIA, den 30ste Nov. 1815.

## Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late L. F. J. VILLENEUVE, and such as are indebted to the same are requested to transmit their accounts, and settle their balances as soon as possible with the undersigned.

E. GEWISS,  
Wed. VILLENEUVE.

## Advertentie.

ALLEN die iets te vorderen hebben van, of verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van gemelde overledenen, gelieven daar van ten spoedigsten opgave en betaling te doen.

E. GEWISS,  
Wed. VILLENEUVE.

## Mr. GERTSEN,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

NEWPORT-STREET,

BATAVIA,

BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC,

THE FOLLOWING

## MEDICINES,

Just arrived from EUROPE and BENGAL.

FINE Cardamon Seeds—Chelltenham Salts—Lavender Drops—Castor Oil—Best Gum Arabic—James's Powder—Red Peravian Bark, in powder—Yellow Ditto—Magnesia, in bottles—Oil of Peppermint—Borax—Dragon's Blood—Venice Terpentine—Soccotine Aloes—Turkey Rhubarb—Tincture of Bark—Quassia—Gentian Root—and Jalap Powder.

FOR SALE

At Messrs. SKELTON and CO.'s Warehouses.

Iron, in square and flat bars,  
A patent 15-inch Cable,  
A Steam Cable,  
20 dozen of fine French Claret,  
4 pipes of fine old London particular Madeira Wine.

The above Goods have been lately landed from the Melantho.

## Advertisement.

THE European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, having in recognition of certain Powers executed by John Roberts son, sole Executor named in the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Wattleworth deceased, and by his representatives vested the administration of the Estate of the said deceased, in the undersigned, under date the 5th December 1815—All persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are required to present such claims, and pay their respective debts to the undersigned, on or before the 8th February 1816.

JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.

BATAVIA, 8th December, 1815.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 15th January, 1816, will be Sold by Public Auction at Samarang, the House and Gardens, belonging to the Estate of the late Chinese Tjioo Tjepto of that place.

## Word bekend gemaakt,

DAT op den 15de January 1815, wird op Samarang door de Exceuteuren, in de boedel van wylen Chineses Tjioo Tjepto, Publieke Vendutie gehouden, over de Huise en Thuine, gemelde boedel toebehoorend.

## Advertentie.

A LZOO den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, aan den Secretaris van gemelden Raad Albertus Gerrit de Rooch, in zyne qualiteit als Curator over Boedels van insolvent overledene alhier, als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen Simon Salomon, Michiel Joseph Carpetnette, Said Allowi Bin Sjeck al Juffri, en Maleyer Intje Dijk Dulla, heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad valvas curiae ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk, die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie te hebben op voors. Boedels.

Zoo is het dat ik A. J. Hertveld, Deurwaarder en gezworen Exploiteur van opgemelden Raade, by deesen voor de eerste maal dagvaarde, alle en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie op de voorschreeven insolvente Boedels van Simon Salomon, Michiel Joseph Carpetnette, Said Allowi Bin Sjeck al Juffri, en Maleyer Intje Dijk Dulla, te heopen om op Woensdag den 13de December aanstaande, te compareeren dan wel gemagtigdens te zenden, ter ordinaire rolle van meermelden Raade, ten einde hunne pretentie bekend te maken, die te institueeren en fundeeren sub Poene dat aan de geenen die hier aan in gebreken blyven, zal worden geimponneerd een eeuwig silentium.

A. J. HERTVELD,  
Exploiteur.

SOURABAYA,  
den 16de Nov. 1815. }

## Advertentie.

H. L. SENN VAN BASEL, presenteerd uit de hand te koop, zyn Woon Tuyn, gelegen op Molenvliet, als mede fraaye Huismuebelen, welke laatste met of zonder ged: Thuin te koop zyn.



**Uit de Hand te Koop,**  
BOOTER en Segaaren van Selapadjan  
te bekoopen, ten Huize van de  
Weduwe *Burry*, op de Voorrey by de  
Nieuw-poort, ook zyn uit de hand te koop,  
eenige fraaye Jagt-geweeren en twee Per-  
siaansche Ryd-paarden.

**UIT de hand te Koop, of the Huur,**  
het Huys van de Weduwe *Burry*,  
op de Voorrey by de Nieuw-poort, te be-  
vragen by *D. J. Papet*, op Ryswyk.

To the Editor of the  
JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

Sir,  
Your Gazette of last Saturday contains  
two productions, the effects of which on your  
Dutch Readers are as widely different as op-  
posite causes can possibly make them, the  
one tending to rouse every generous sentiment  
for the attainment of a noble object, the  
other fit only to call forth the bitter and  
justly indignant feelings of national hatred  
and animosity.

Invidious remarks have no claim to a cool  
and deliberate refutation, and I shall there-  
fore reply as briefly as possible to the letter  
which needed not the help of a characteristic  
signature to be instantly recognized as an as-  
semblage of genuine Anglicisms, *redolent*,  
statements without proof, tending to commend  
all that is English at the expence of all that  
is foreign.

It is a falsehood that on Java the cure of  
sick Slaves is entrusted to a "Dookoon," in  
proof of their inferiority;—the patient's own  
inclination is generally consulted in the choice  
of an European or Native Medical attendant,  
and mostly decides in favor of the latter, be-  
cause experience has taught him that his less  
malignant disorders yield with ease to the  
Medical herbs with which providence has  
blessed this happy Isle. In many instances  
even these very Dookoons are applied to  
with success when European Medicines prove  
unavailing to cure disorders natural to the  
climate; and it is not to be wondered therefore  
that even while the boasted advantage of En-  
glish Medical advice is procurable, the Colo-  
nists prefer seeing their Slaves restored to  
health by the application of simples, rather  
than to see them expire in agonies under the  
operation of four score grains of Calomel,  
and a few bottles of Port and Brandy.

It is a falsehood that the garb worn by our  
male Slaves, is any ways indicative of their  
condition (for to male Slaves the anecdote of  
your correspondent evidently applies) and  
that they are compelled by necessity to wear  
it even after their emancipation. Female  
Slaves wear it is true the white *Badju*, but I  
do not recollect a single instance where it has  
not been laid aside for the *Kabaya*, after the  
party had obtained her freedom, and as for  
the upper garment of the men, it is indiscri-  
minately worn by Slaves and free Men; and  
among the latter class by many persons whose  
fortune and rank place them far above de-  
pendance on the Dutch Colonists. The anec-  
dote quoted by Anglicus offers consequently  
no proof, except of his ingenuity or his ex-  
treme credulity, and even if true ought not  
at all to have astonished a person who cannot  
be ignorant that in Bengal, where the much  
overrated benefits of the English system have  
long since been experienced, a free Indian of  
rank and wealth is not allowed to pass the  
threshold of a liberal English Nabob, nay of  
an European of a much lower class, without  
humbly leaving his shoes at the door.

The sensations of a Dutch Colonist at an  
English election, would be those of pity for  
a frenetic populace, who run after the shadow  
of liberty and leave its reality a play-thing in  
the hands of a few emblazoned individuals,  
who suffer them to roar as loud as they please,  
provided they gain their ends. But I confess  
that the feelings described by Anglicus would  
be pretty near those of my fellow country-  
men, were they to witness the singular spec-  
tacle of a popular press gang in one of the  
sea ports of Great-Britain.

Each administration, Mr. Editor, has its  
defects, and it would not be difficult to fancy  
some Dutch settlement planted on one of the  
neighbouring Isles and make them throw out  
curious and unpleasant remarks on the state  
of Colonies where the British authority is estab-  
lished—but the deference which in my concep-  
tion is due to the ruling authorities, withholds  
my pen from animadverting on this part of  
your correspondent's letter with so much  
severity as it really deserves on account of  
the increased doses of illiberality and preju-  
dice mingled in its composition.

I conclude this, Mr. Editor, with the as-  
surance that if the "Benevolent Institution"  
does not for the present meet with many sup-  
porters among the Colonists, it is for no  
other reason but their conviction that each  
Dutch name which swells the list of subscri-  
bers will offer a fresh pretence for comparisons,  
the more odious as they cannot under existing  
circumstances be retaliated upon for causes  
too striking to be named. As soon as the  
merits of what we undertake shall be all our  
own, no one will be more zealous in pro-  
moting the formation of Societies hostile to  
the Slave Trade than

Your obedient Servant,  
A COLONIST.  
BATAVIA, December 10, 1815.

To the Editor of the  
JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

Sir,  
I did not intend to have so soon again in-  
truded on the patience of your Readers, but  
the pleasing spectacle which your last Gazette  
affords, induces me to express those feelings  
it is so well calculated to call forth.

The names of Dutch and English Gentle-  
men associated to raise the fallen, to succour  
the oppressed, and restore an amiable people  
to the habits and enjoyments of social life, is  
a picture far too gratifying to be viewed  
without emotion; indeed, the mind is apt to  
launch forward with enthusiasm, and antici-  
pate those grand results which experience  
teaches us are only to be attained through the  
patient exertions of persevering benevolence.

The well-wishers of this sacred cause must  
bear in mind that the basis of all improve-  
ment is in nature, and that however her pro-  
gress may have been retarded by the vices of  
bad men, the efforts of the best can do little  
more, in the infancy of civilization, than give  
scope and freedom to her energies.

This simple truth which has been the source  
of such success in the "African Institution,"  
will be the safest guide to this Society in  
avoiding the mistakes and the disappointments  
of those Philanthropists who have overlooked it.

In the contemplation of such noble objects,  
national feelings are lost, but we should not  
be unmindful of the particular merit of those  
Dutch Gentlemen, who, superior to the pre-  
judices around them, boldly stand forward in  
the cause. It is unnecessary to suggest to  
them that humanity invites the best employ-  
ment of their hearts and understandings in her  
service, and that it is by zeal her votaries are  
distinguished from the herd of selfish drones  
who profane her name and violate her sacred  
precepts. Against these alone the shafts of  
ridicule are directed, and when we find men  
whose prejudices are as impervious to truth  
and reason, as their hearts are callous to the  
feelings of nature, we should rejoice that one  
engine remains which can rouse their languid  
sensibilities.

BATAVIA, Dec. 11, 1815.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.  
Dec. 8.—ship *Cumbrian*, E. Cooper, from Bombay  
30th Oct. and Point de Galle 24th Nov.—cargo, cotton.  
Same day—ship *Melantho*, J. Herd, from Calcutta  
15th Nov.—passengers, Messrs. C. E. Hilker and H.  
Wernicke.  
Dec. 9.—H. M. ship *Owen Glendower*, capt. Hodg-  
son, from Macao 21st Nov.—passenger, H. Hope, Esq.  
Dec. 10.—Arab brig *Salayer*, Said Abo Baker Buft-  
ia, from Malacca 23d Oct.  
Dec. 11.—Chinese brig *Elizabeth*, Kye Chy, from  
Padang 2d Dec.  
Dec. 14.—Arab ship *Gamsaid*, Said Hussein Hydros,  
from Malacca 4th Nov.

DEPARTURES.  
Dec. 9.—brig *Mary Ann*, E. Bradley, for Samarang—  
passengers, Lieut. Colonel Forbes, Capt. Douglas,  
Lieut. Waters, and a Detachment of H. M. 78th Regt.  
Dec. 11.—brig *Helena Jacoba*, G. Matheos, for Sa-  
marang.  
Dec. 12.—ship *Cumbrian*, E. Cooper, for China—  
cargo, cotton.  
Dec. 13.—ship *Deraynes*, O. Brooks, for London—  
passengers, Captain S. Shaw, Bengal Artillery, and  
Mr. S. Brown.  
Same day—ship *Hope*, H. Elliott, for London.  
Dec. 14.—brig *Menior*, J. Norton, for Bengal—  
passengers, Messrs. Sarson, Pote, Govert and  
Child.  
Same day—ship *Margaret*, J. Connell, for London,  
passenger, Mr. Roghe.  
Ditto—H. M. ship *Owen Glendower*, capt. Hodgson.  
Ditto—Chinese brig *Amazon*, Ko Ayonko, for Sou-  
rabaya.  
Ditto—Schooner *Eliza*, R. H. Vos, for Samarang.  
Ditto—ship *Sourabaya*, N. Buchanan, for the Cape  
of Good Hope—passengers, Messrs. Roge and d'Neys.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.  
Oct. 9.—Brig *Greyhound*, Bean, from Bombay 11th  
Sept.—Passengers, Mr. T. Stackhouse, and Captain  
W. H. Thompson, country service.  
Ship *Commerce*, Dolge, from the Isle of France  
25th July, Coast of Coromandel, Masulipatam,  
Kistnapatam, and Wootacoor.—Passengers, from  
the Isle of France, Mrs. Leigh, and Mr. Rattray.  
Portuguese ship *Luz*, Cardozo, from Lisbon  
5th, and Madaira 19th May.  
Ship *Bengal*, Payrer, from Liverpool 22d May,  
and Madaira 11th June.  
Ship *Susan*, Collingwood, from England 16th  
May, and Isle of France 2d Sept.—Passengers,  
from England, Mr. James Mathison, free mer-  
chant; and Master T. Whittle, from the Isle  
of France; Mrs. Robertson; Mr. Robertson; Mr.  
B. W. Blane, and Mr. McKinnon.

REMAINING AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE.  
9, H. C. ship *Carnatic*, and brig *Hope*, the latter put  
back from Sea.  
Oct.—16, new ship *Harriett*, H. Becher, from Chit-  
tagong 26th September.  
Brig *Eagle*, J. Carrow, from Rangoon 9th Sep-  
tember.  
Ship *Lovely Tish*, Nacoda, from Bombay 16th  
September.  
Brig *Salamanca*, J. Gerard, from Rangoon 20th  
September.  
Ship *Hibernia*, J. Lannon, from England 9th  
February, Madaira, Cape of Good Hope and last  
from Madras 23d September. Passengers; from  
London, Lieutenant Elkin, 12th Regiment Native  
Infantry. From the Cape, Lieutenant Sutherland;  
Lieutenant Gowan, Lieutenant McLean, Lieutenant  
Manson, 142 Non-Commissioned Officers, and  
Privates, 10 Women and 11 Children. H. M.  
22d Regiment. From Madras, Mr. Cordiner,  
Surgeon Madras Cavalry and Mr. George Haswell.  
American ship *Ramduell Day*, Daniel Goodwin,  
from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 26th May.

DEPARTURES.  
Oct.—7, ship *Gunjava*, J. Mackenzie, for Bombay.  
8, ship *Discovery*, Nathl. Fish for the Isle of France.  
American ship *Hope*, Batchelor, for Boston.  
9, brig *Fair Trial*, W. Wayatt, for Penang.  
It is expected that H. M. sloop *Hesper*, Captain  
Campbell, left Diamond Harbour yesterday, for Am-  
boyana and China.

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.  
American ship *Favorite*, Orce, for America.  
Ship *Penbrooke*, Ross, for Bombay.  
Brig *Nautilus*, Edwards, for Port Jackson.  
Oct.—10, (from Diamond Harbour) H. M. sloop  
*Hesper*, Captain R. Campbell, for Amboyana and China.  
The new ship *Liverpool*, Green, bound to England,  
is expected to leave Town in two or three days.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.  
Sept.—8, ship *Ruparel*, Syraog Bod Madon, from  
Diu.  
11, H. C. cruiser *Vestal*, Lieut. H. Wyndham, in  
charge, from Bussorah.  
Sept.—13, Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Sylph*, Lieut-  
enant James Arthur, from Gogo.  
15, Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*,  
Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from Mocho.  
DEPARTURES.  
Sept. 11, brig *Greyhound*, T. E. Bean, to Calcutta.  
Sept. 13, grab ship *Lovely Tish*, Nacoda Essmaljee  
Ebramjee, to Calcutta.  
16, ship *Asia*, (freight-trader,) Greig, to England.

## CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.  
TRINCOMALEE.—August 29, Government brig *Ariel*,  
Matheyz, from Nagapatam.  
DEPARTURES.  
POINT-DE-GALLE.—September 6, ship *Shah Allum*,  
Nacoda Joona Joger, for Bengal.—Passengers; Ma-  
jor Fluker, and the Light Companies of His Majesty's  
22d and 87th Regiments.  
1, ship *Hydros*, Nacoda Cooty Ally, for Bengal.  
TRINCOMALEE.—August 31, brig *Anna Catharina*,  
Barbutt, for Negapatam.  
September 1, Government brig, *Ariel* Matheyz, for  
Bataloa.

## SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Major T. O. Travers,  
W. Watt,  
J. P. Hulst van Hoorn,  
L. Martheze,  
J. A. Kuuhl,  
R. Addison,  
W. J. Davidson,  
Capt. D. MacDonald,  
Capt. J. Nixon.

## Government Gazette.

BATAVIA.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1815.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Thomas Sevestre to be Town Surgeon  
of Batavia.  
Mr. Schaap, Assistant to the Town Sur-  
geon.  
Mr. Van Winckelmann, Deputy Inspector  
of Coffee.

## GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gover- nor in Council.

BATAVIA, 12th Dec. 1815.  
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor  
in Council is pleased to direct, that the un-  
dermentioned General Order of the Supreme  
Government in India, be republished and ex-  
plained to the Sepoy Battalions serving on  
this Island.

General Orders by the Honorable the Vice-President in  
Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPT. 30, 1815.  
It having been determined to reduce the Division  
of the 3d Battalion Bengal Volunteers, which has  
lately returned from Java, under the command of  
Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar, the pay and allowances of  
the Officers and Men attached to it, are to be paid up  
to the 30th instant, from which date the reduction is  
to take place.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council  
however authorizes the Commanding Officer and Staff,  
as well as the European and Native Non-Commissioned  
Staff, to draw their Staff Allowances to the 31st Oc-  
tober 1815, in consideration of the duties and the  
preparation of the papers which will devolve on  
them, in consequence of the reduction.

The Native Officers and Men having, in fulfilment  
of the engagement under which they volunteered,  
been permitted to select the Corps which they are  
desirous of joining, the following Abstract List of their  
distribution is published for the information of all  
concerned.

To mark the favorable opinion entertained by  
Government, of the conduct of the Native Officers and  
Men of this Division of the 3d Battalion Bengal  
Volunteers, the Honorable the Vice-President in  
Council is pleased to bestow on them a gratuity of one  
Month's Pay, and full Batta to be paid to them on  
their reduction, and to grant them leave of absence  
for the purpose of visiting their homes, with the  
indulgence of half Batta during the authorized period  
of their absence.

The leave granted to each individual is to be  
regulated by the distance of his place of residence from  
the Presidency and from that to his Corps, but in no  
instance is the leave to exceed 8 Months and this  
extended period is to be allowed to those men only,  
whose Corps are situated at the most remote stations  
of the Army.

Abstract Distribution of Native Officers and Men of  
the 3d Battalion Bengal Volunteers, showing the  
number and description of individuals wishing to be  
transferred to the several Corps of Native Infantry.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Native Doctors.	Blindes.	Tindals.	Gr. Mr.	Labour (Jistab).
1st Bat. 2d Regt. N.I.	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	
1st do. 3d do. do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 3d do. do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 5th do. do.	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 5th do. do.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 9th do. do.	1	0	1	2	18	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 9th do. do.	0	1	5	5	33	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 14th do. do.	2	0	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 14th do. do.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 15th do. do.	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 15th do. do.	1	0	1	6	38	1	1	0	0	
2d do. 20th do. do.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 22d do. do.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 24th do. do.	0	2	6	5	4	24	0	1	0	
1st do. 25th do. do.	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 25th do. do.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
1st do. 27th do. do.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 28th do. do.	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	
2d do. 28th do. do.	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	
1st do. 29th do. do.	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 29th do. do.	1	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0	
1st do. 30th do. do.	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	
2d do. 30th do. do.	0	0	3	3	17	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	6	27	26	11	277	1	6	1	8

The Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Of-  
ficers and Men, are to take rank in the Corps to  
which they are transferred agreeably to their standing  
in the service; and the juniors of each rank in excess to  
the Establishment, to be returned as Supernumeraries,  
until vacancies shall occur, to bring them on the es-  
tablished strength of the Corps.

Correct Descriptive Rolls of the Native Officers and  
Men, including the date of enlistment and of promotion  
to Ranks respectively, with a general Certificate of  
the date to which they shall have received Pay and  
Clothing, and all other necessary information, to be  
transmitted by Lieutenant Colonel Dewar to the  
Commanding Officers of the Battalions, to which the  
Volunteers are transferred—Each individual is also  
to be furnished with the prescribed Pay and Clothing  
Certificates.

The Arms, Accoutrements, Colours, Ammunition,  
and generally all public property and stores to be  
returned into the Arsenal of Fort William, and the  
necessary reports of the same to be made to the Milita-  
ry Board.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council,  
adverting to the expected early return to Fort William  
of the remaining Division of the 3d Battalion Bengal  
Volunteers, is further pleased to resolve, that Lieut-  
enant Colonel Dewar and the Adjutant of the Batta-  
lion shall remain on duty, at the Presidency, until the  
remainder of the Corps shall arrive, for the purpose  
of carrying into effect the further arrangements and  
preparing the papers which will then be required,  
and which without the presence of the Head Quarters  
of the Corps and its accompanying records, could not  
be performed with facility and correctness.

The remaining European Commissioned Officers will  
rejoin their respective Regiments by water with all  
convenient expedition, after they shall have adjusted  
the accounts of their several companies; such of them  
who may wish for leave of absence, being permitted to  
continue at the Presidency until they can receive the  
orders of the Right Honorable the Commander in  
Chief on their applications.

The Clothing for the year 1814, belonging to the  
3d Volunteer Battalion, being still in store, it is, after  
it shall have been surveyed by a Committee to be  
assembled for the purpose by the General Officer com-  
manding at the Presidency, to be returned to the Agent  
for the 2d Division of Army Clothing, and compensa-  
tion in lieu of it to be drawn for the Native Officers  
and men on their joining the Battalion to which they  
are transferred.

Major General Sir Robert Blair, commanding at the  
Presidency, is requested to issue such subsidiary  
Orders as may be necessary to give effect to these  
resolutions.

The sentiments of admiration and applause entertain-  
ed by the Supreme Government, of the heroism and  
energetic spirit manifested by the Native Volunteers  
of this Presidency, while employed in concert with  
the European Troops, in achieving the glorious con-  
quest of the important Colony of Java and its de-  
pendencies, have been already expressed in General  
Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General  
in Council under date the 18th of February 1812, but  
it still remains for the Government to perform the  
gratifying duty of noticing in terms of high approbation  
the cheerfulness and patience with which this division  
of the 3d Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, in common  
with the other Native Troops employed at Java, has  
served on that Island for a protracted period, not  
contemplated when they volunteered to proceed on the  
expedition against that settlement.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER. Sec. to Govt.  
Military Dept.

Captain John Butler, of His Majesty's  
59th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as  
Chaplain at Weltevreden from the 1st instant.  
C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Govt.

## Extract from the letter of a Correspondent at Sourabaya.

"On the 22d instant, about 11 o'clock  
at night, a smart shock of an Earthquake  
was felt here for the space of nearly 30  
seconds.

"I have just received information by  
a prow which arrived here yesterday,  
from Bali that a most violent Earthquake  
was on the same night about ten o'clock  
felt in the neighbourhood of Bali Boole-  
ling, which continued for nearly an hour,  
accompanied by loud and incessant noises  
from a mountain of the name of which  
my informer was ignorant—the mountain  
brust with a tremendous explosion, and  
part of it was precipitated into the sea.—  
On the fall of so large a mass, the water  
rose suddenly and overflowed the coun-  
try to a considerable extent, and in retir-  
ing, which it did almost immediately,  
swept every thing before it. The fallen  
mountain forms a promontory projecting a  
considerable distance into the sea. The  
number of lives lost on the occasion  
amounts to upwards of 1200.  
As the person from whom I received

this information had his leg broken by the fall of the house in which he resided, soon after the commencement of the Earthquake, his account of the subsequent events is perhaps not very much to be depended upon. He remained at Bali one day after the circumstance occurred, and states the loss of lives as what had already been ascertained before he sailed.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 30, 1815.

## BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1815.  
The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Captain Lieutenant William Worley Davies, to be Captain of a Company.  
Lieutenant Henry Sennock, to be Captain Lieutenant.  
Ensign Philip Cortlandt Anderson, to be Lieutenant.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Captain Lieutenant Abraham Lockett, to be Captain of a Company.  
Lieutenant William Hiatt, to be Captain Lieutenant.  
Ensign Peter Alpin Grant, to be Lieutenant.

The following Officers of this Establishment have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to return to their duty without prejudice to their rank.

Captain and Brevet Major William Hupper, of the Regiment of Artillery.  
Major G. F. Harriott, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain John Johnson, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant S. E. Vivers, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. S. Wiggins, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant J. J. Gordon, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. Surgeon Richard Williams.  
The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates and an Affidavit of their respective appointments, as Cadets and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the service accordingly.

ARTILLERY.  
Mr. Thomas Montgomerie, Certificate dated 29th April 1815.

INFANTRY.  
Mr. Henry Stuart Brooke, Certificate dated 7th April 1815.  
Mr. Lawrence Nelson Hall, ditto dated 12th April 1815.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.  
Mr. Hugh Smith, Affidavit dated 29th September 1815.  
The foregoing Cadets of Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, the date of their Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Colonels Bello and Burton, Commanding the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, are transferred at their own request to the Invalid Establishment, from the 1st Proximo, the state of their health no longer permitting them to perform the active duties required by the service, from the Commanding Officer of a Battalion of the line.

Lieutenant Charles Chapuset, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is transferred from the 1st Proximo, to the Pension Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Boyton, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Lieutenant Cheape, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, having respectively produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of their health.

The leave of absence granted in General orders of the 9th December 1814, to Lieutenant Hyde of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, is extended to six months beyond the period therein specified.

Ordered that the following Paragraphs of General Letters, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 5th, 12th and 19th May 1815, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 5th May 1815.

Para. 2. "It having been brought to our notice that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased under a warrant, dated the 8th August 1814, to grant the following rates of pay to General Officers in his Army not being Colonels of Regiments, instead of the pay of their Regimental Commissions, namely:  
General, per diem, £ 1 18 0  
Lieutenant General, " 1 12 6  
Major General, " 1 5 0

We have determined to extend a similar indulgence to such General Officers in the Company's Service as are in Europe on furlough, not being Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels Commandant of Regiments: this Regulation to have effect from this date."

NOTE.—List of Major Generals in the Company's Service who are not Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels Commandant of Regiments, and consequently not entitled to Off- reckonings, or an equivalent for Off- reckonings, and not allowed to serve with their regiments.

Date of Promotion.	
Major Gen. Calcraft at home	4th June 1814
Ditto Broughton, ditto	ditto
Ditto Eales, in India	ditto
Ditto C. Rumley, ditto	4th June 1813
Ditto Lawrence, ditto	ditto
Ditto Cook, ditto	4th June 1814
Ditto Homes, ditto	ditto

Pay of Lieut. Colonel, per diem	£ 1 0 0
Ditto Major General,	1 5 0

Difference	5
At home on Furlough	2

Difference per diem	10
Ditto per Annum	£ 182 10 0

4. "We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.  
— Captain John Vaughan.  
— Masein Boyd.

Lieutenant Spencer C. Vivers.  
Ensign Francis S. Wiggins."

5. "We have also permitted the following Officers of your Establishment to remain till the departure of the first ships of next season, viz.  
Brevet Colonel Lewis Thomas.  
Brevet Major Robert Pitman."

6. "We have appointed Mr. Francis Pemble Strong, an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency."

General Letter, dated 12th May 1815.

Para. 2. "We have permitted Captain James Henry Ashburn and Lieutenant John C. Odell, to return to their duty on your establishment."

3. "We have also permitted Lieutenant Colonel George Constable to remain in this country till the departure of the first ship of next season."

4. "We have appointed Mr. Jacob Towers Whitehead an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment."

General Letter, dated 19th May 1815.

Para. 3. "We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, of your Establishment to retire from our Service from the 25th January 1815."

4. "We have also placed Lieutenant Francis Tell Erskine, of the Bengal Cavalry on the retired list from the 1st February 1814."

5. "Assistant Surgeon William Curan of your Medical Establishment, resigned our Service on the 18th January 1815."

6. "We have permitted the following Officers on your establishment to return to their duty, viz.  
— Captain Jas. John F. Leith,  
— Lieutenant James Innes Gordon, and  
— Ensign John Donnelly."

7. "We have also permitted Lieutenant Henry Sparkes to remain in this Country till the departure of the last ships of next season."

8. "We have appointed Mr. Hugh Smyth Mercer, and David Woodburn, Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment."

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 9, 1815.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief having returned to the Presidency from his Tour to the Upper Provinces, all Military details are to revert to the usual channel prescribed by the Regulations of the Service.

C. W. GARDINER.  
Sec. to Govt.

## Government Gazette, Oct. 12, 1815.

On Monday morning, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General landed on his return from the Upper Provinces under a salute of nineteen guns from the Ramparts of Fort William;—at an early hour, the European and Native troops in Garrison were drawn out, and formed a street on the road from Chandpal Ghaut to the North West Gate of the Government House in the following succession; the light company of His Majesty's 22d Foot, next the Ghaut; His Majesty's 59th and 72d Regiments; the Sepoy Guards on the left next the Gateway, and the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 59th on the steps of the Government House.

Lord Moira, on landing, was received by the Hon'ble the Vice-President and Members of Council, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, and Judges of the Supreme Court, Major General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. attended by the Officers of the General, Presidency, and Garrison Staff; a number of Civil and Military Servants of rank, with many of the principal Inhabitants of Calcutta,—and each corps, on His Excellency reaching its right, presented arms, the band playing a march and the colours dropping as his Lordship passed.

Many of the principal Civil and Military Servants partook of a Breakfast at the Government House. Immediately after breakfast His Lordship resumed his seat in the Council.

We are happy to state, that Lord Moira and the Countess of Loudoun and family are in excellent health.

## Oriental Star, October 28, 1815.

We are truly sorry to announce the total loss of the homeward bound licensed ship *Mornington*, capt. Daplop, on the morning of the 10th, when the ship was about 5 leagues off Nasipoor (a place between Masulipatam and Coringa), a fire was discovered in the forehold; on the hatch-way being removed, the violence of the flames compelled capt. D. to shut them up and to stand for the land. All the passengers and crew were safely embarked in the boats, before the ship was abandoned.

The boats, after much fatigue and exposure, reached Bondelmulunka, near Masulipatam, where the passengers were safely landed.

The following is a correct list of the passengers embarked from Calcutta.

Mrs. Pattle,  
Miss Charlotte Becher,  
James Pattle, esq. } civil servants on  
W. Munckton, esq. } this estb.  
Col. T. Chamberlain, H. M. 24th foot.  
Lieut. Sumbliff, do. do.  
Thomas Ker, H. M. 8th dragoons.  
Children—Misses Adeline Pattle, and Eliza Julia Pattle; Master J. Bartlett.

We hear that the *Mornington*, with her cargo, was insured for about 12 lacs of rupees.

The Countess of Loudoun having issued Cards, that she would be at home on Tuesday last, a grand Dinner was given in the evening to a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The company withdrew into the adjoining rooms about 9 o'clock. The Bands of H. M. 59th and 72d regts. continued playing until 11 o'clock, when the Company began to retire.

That praise-worthy Institution the Lying-in-Hospital in this city, was visited by the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, on the evening of the 18th instant, when her Lady-

ship was pleased to express her entire satisfaction with the manner in which the same is conducted.

Divine Service, after the Form of the Church of Scotland, will commence to-morrow morning, in the Hall of the Asiatic Society, at Chowringhee. It may be a gratification to many of our readers to hear that Government have determined on building a Church for the followers of the Kirk of Scotland, at the public expense.

## BOMBAY

From the Bombay Courier,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1815.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following letter from the Superintendent of the Marine at this Presidency, with the Copy of a dispatch from Captain W. Eatwell, Commanding the Honorable Company's Cruiser Benares, reporting the capture, and subsequent restoration of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Nautilus, by an American Sloop of War, off Anjier Point.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
SIR EVAN NEPHEAN, BART.  
President, and Governor in Council.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,  
I beg to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I this day received a letter from Captain W. Eatwell, Commanding the Honorable Company's Cruiser Benares, reporting the capture, and subsequent restoration, of the Honorable Company's cruiser Nautilus by an American sloop of War, off Anjier Point, copy of which, with the original depositions of the Crew of that cruiser taken by a Commission of Police appointed for that purpose at Batavia, I have the honor to transmit for the information of your Honorable Board.

2. In transmitting these documents, I have a most gratifying par of my duty to perform in respectfully offering to your Honorable Board, the high sentiments of admiration I entertain of the firm, and manly zeal, evinced by Lieutenant Boyce, in resisting the imperious mandate of the American Captain, when desired to haul down the colours of the Nautilus, and the very creditable manner in which himself, and the crew defended the trust committed to his charge. I much lament that the efforts of Lieutenant Boyce, to defend the flag under which he served, should have produced such serious consequences to himself.

I have the honor to be,  
&c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) HENRY MERITON,  
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY,  
13th September 1815.

To  
HENRY MERITON, Esq.,  
Superintendent of the H. C.'s  
Marine.

SIR,  
I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you of the capture of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Nautilus, by the American Sloop of War Peacock, Captain Warrington, mounting 22 guns and 230 men, on the 30th of June off Anjier, in the straits of Sunda, after a gallant and spirited defence of a quarter of an hour against so superior a force: I regret to report that the Nautilus had 7 men killed and 7 severely wounded, amongst the latter Lieutenant Boyce the Commander, and Mr. Mayston 1st Lieutenant.

As Lieutenant Boyce and Mr. Mayston (from the dangerous state they have been in) have not been able to send any official report to Government, the following particulars of the action have been received from the Resident and Commandant at Anjier, at which place the wounded were landed, the morning after the action, when the Nautilus was given up by the American to the Master Mr. Bradley.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia on the 29th of June with dispatches for Calcutta, and the next day, towards evening, fell in with the Peacock off Anjier. Previous to the departure of the Nautilus, intelligence of the ratification of Peace between England and America, had been received at Batavia, and a copy of the Treaty was on board the Nautilus.

Lieutenant Boyce, suspecting that the Peacock was an American ship, although under English colours, sent his Boat on board with the Master, and Cornet White, (an Officer going as Passenger to Bengal). The Commander of the American, disregarding the intelligence they gave him of Peace having taken place, confined them and the Boats crew below, and ranged up alongside the Nautilus under English colours, when Lieutenant Boyce hailed and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend, or an enemy, the answer was "as an enemy," and the English colours were shifted for the American. Lieutenant Boyce then told him, that Peace had been concluded between the United States and England, and that he had the proclamation of Peace on board. The American answered, "If Peace has taken place, haul down your colours instantly," which on Lieute-

nant Boyce's refusing to do, a gun was fired into the Nautilus, which wounded Lieutenant Boyce on the hip. The Nautilus returned a broadside, and the action commenced, and continued about a quarter of an hour, when Lieutenant Boyce, having received a second wound from a 32 lb. shot, which shattered his knee, the first Lieutenant being severely wounded, and no Officer left to fight the vessel, (the Master and a Boats' crew being prisoners on board the American,) the Nautilus was compelled to surrender.

The conduct of the American Commander appears to have been most unwarrantable, as there is no doubt but he was in possession of the accounts of Peace having taken place, before he fell in with the Nautilus, which he got from a merchant ship he took at the entrance of the Straits of Sunda; besides, the Master Attendant at Anjier had boarded him half an hour before he came alongside of the Nautilus, and informed him of the Peace, which he equally disregarded and detained him as a prisoner of War, although the next morning (upon the same information) he allowed the Master Attendant to go on shore at Anjier for the purpose of producing to him American Papers containing the Proclamation of Peace.—On seeing the Papers, he professed himself satisfied, and wrote an official letter to the Master Attendant, saying "that from the documents produced, he had not a doubt but Peace had taken place, he felt himself bound to desist from further hostilities, and regretted that the Commander of the Brig Nautilus did not comply with his reasonable request."

The Nautilus was delivered to the Master, on the 1st of July, and anchored at Anjier where the wounded were landed with the Surgeon, and the Vessel returned to Batavia roads on the 4th. On her arrival Government ordered a Commission from the Bench of Magistrates to proceed on board and take the depositions of the Crew respecting the transaction, copies of which I have the honor to enclose.

As Lieutenant Hepburn, Commander of the Malabar, was the Senior Officer at Batavia when the Nautilus returned, I understand he has ordered one of the Officers of the Malabar, to take temporary charge of her, and she was sent in company with the Malabar to Samarang, for the purpose of getting repaired, being much shattered in her hull.

I am happy to say, that the latest accounts from Anjier, give great hopes of Lieutenant Boyce's recovery; his leg had been amputated above the knee, and he was as well as could be expected. The First Lieutenant whose wound was at first thought to be mortal, had been declared out of all danger; the rest of the wounded were doing well.

As soon as any official report is received from Lieutenant Boyce, or the First Lieutenant, I shall do myself the honor of forwarding it by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) WM. EATWELL, Capt.  
H. C. C. Benares, Batavia Roads, July 22, 1815.

(TRUE COPY),  
HENRY MERITON, Supt.  
By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1815.

## EUROPE.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 11.

MR. WHITBREAD.

The Marquis of Tavistock rose, evidently under the strongest emotion, and addressed the Speaker to the following effect:—"I am persuaded that it must be quite unnecessary for me to say that I am at this moment labouring under feelings of the most painful and afflicting nature. I wish, however, shortly to state to the House the reasons which induce me to depart from the usual practice in moving for a new writ, in order that I may pay an humble but sincere tribute of affection to the memory of my departed friend. It is not on any consideration of private friendship it is not on any contemplation of his many virtues as a private individual—it is on the reflection of the great space which he occupied in this House—it is on the recollection of his splendid abilities—it is on the conviction which we who thought with him on political subjects entertain of the advantage which the country derived from his exertions, that I found my excuse for this address—that I even claim the concurrence of all those who hear me in the feelings which agitate me at the present moment.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—I am well aware, that a great majority of this House thought his opinions erroneous. But—I speak it with confidence—I am sure that

(See Supplement)

BATAVIA,

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MOLENVLIET.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1815.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

there is not one of his political opponents who will not lay his hand on his heart and say that he always found in him a manly antagonist—(hear, hear!)—The House of Commons will, I am persuaded, ever do justice to the good intentions of those who honestly dissent from the sentiments of the majority. Accustomed to defend his opinions with earnestness and warmth, the energies of his admirable and comprehensive mind would never permit the least approach to tameness or indifference. But no particle of animosity ever found a place in his breast, and, to use his own words on another melancholy occasion, "he never carried his political enmity beyond the threshold of this House." (Hear, hear!)—It was his uniform practice to do justice to the motives of his political opponents; and I am happy to feel that the same justice is done to his motives by them. To those who were more immediately acquainted with his exalted character—who knew the directness of his mind, his zeal for truth, his unshaken love of his country, the ardour and boldness of his disposition—incapable of dissimulation, his unaffected humanity, and his other various and excellent qualities, his loss is irreparable.—(Hear, hear!)—But most of all will it be felt by the poor in his neighbourhood. Truly might he be called "the poor man's friend." Only those who like myself have had the opportunity of observing his conduct nearly can be aware of his unabating zeal in promoting the happiness of all around him.—(Hear, hear!)—Thousands of individuals have benefited by the generosity of his heart; and the country, the principal town of which he represented, contains imperishable records of his active philanthropy, as well as that of the good man who went before him.—(Hear, hear!)—His eloquent appeals in this House in favour of the unfortunate—appeals exhibiting the frankness and honesty of the true English character—will adorn the pages of the historian; although at the present moment they afford a subject of melancholy retrospect to those who have formerly dwelt with delight on the vigour of an intellect which was always employed for the benefit of his fellow creatures.—(Hear, hear!)—Sir, I am conscious that I need not intreat pardon of the House at large for thus indulging in the praise of my lamented friend, but I owe an apology to those who loved him for the feebleness with which it has been bestowed.—(Hear, hear!)—I move, Sir, that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the Borough of Bedford, in the room of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. deceased. During his speech, the Noble Marquis often shed tears, and was continually cheered from all sides of the House.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed the gratification which he felt at the pathetic speech of the Noble Marquis, which afforded an additional proof that the best eloquence was that of the heart.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—He trusted that his poor mite of praise would not be the less believed because he had no familiar acquaintance with the lamented dead. He bore testimony as far as his knowledge extended to the eloquent and pathetic address of the Noble Marquis. The very defects of Mr. Whitbread's character (and what character was altogether free from defects) were generally accompanied with the great and exalted qualities of the mind. His character was well summed up in saying that he was in every thing a complete Englishman. The poor as well as rich, as they had loved him in life lamented him in death. He had devoted his superior talents to the interests of his country with zeal, with energy, and with undaunted firmness. Though he himself (Mr. Wilberforce) had differed from him on many occasions, he would indeed be most ungrateful were he not fully impressed with his integrity, his public spirit, and his love of country. It was well known how he had ceased to act with his dearest connections, when they were in power, and when his views of his country's interests differed from theirs. Such a man was indeed a public loss, a general calamity. It was, however, a melancholy consolation to his relatives and friends to know that those who differed from him most widely in politics, were fully sensible of the purity of his heart. In the great cause in which he (Mr. Wilberforce) had the honour to have such a share, he was happy to hear testimony that in Mr. Whitbread he had a most zealous, a most able, and most effective co-operator.—(Hear, hear!)—On every occasion, indeed, in which the condition of human beings was concerned—and the lower their state the stronger their recommendation to his favour—no one was more anxious to apply his great powers to increase the happiness of mankind.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that it was far from his wish to detain the

House after the address, replete with feeling and propriety, which they had heard from the Noble Marquis; and after the excellent observations of his Hon. Friend. All that he desired to say was, that it must be some consolation to the Noble Marquis, and to all the friends of the deceased, to know that those who most differed from the lamented deceased, had the most perfect conviction of the integrity of his heart. There was no one who did not do justice to the virtues and talents of the object of their regret, or who for a moment supposed that he was actuated in his public conduct by any other motive than a conviction or public duty.—(Hear, hear, hear!)

The new writ was then ordered.—Adjourned.

*The Morning Post, July 4.*

A Supplementary Gazette was published yesterday afternoon, containing the returns of the British and Hanoverians killed, wounded, and missing in the late tremendous, but glorious battles, which are given at full length in our preceding columns. The list is long and melancholy; but it must be some consolation to the relatives of the departed heroes, in the midst of their natural afflictions, that they have sealed with their blood the glory of their country and the freedom of mankind. The loss has been great, perhaps beyond precedent; for in British and Hanoverians alone, killed, wounded, and missing, it amounts to not less than between twelve and thirteen thousand men. The losses of the Prussian, Dutch, and Belgic armies, we know, were also immense; and the grand total, we believe, may be estimated at full 25,000 men. That of the enemy was far more than double; for it is well ascertained, that out of 120,000 French, who entered the field of battle, scarce 50,000 escaped, and these were so completely put to the rout, and afterwards cut up in the pursuit, that Marshal Ney acknowledged not more than 25,000 could be collected two days after the battle of the 18th.—The conflict may therefore be considered not less dreadful in its result than any that has ever taken place between regular and disciplined forces; and we have to thank God that only one such victory on our part was necessary to break the power of the common enemy, and secure the independence of Nations and the Liberties of Mankind. This single battle decided at once the fate of the Tyrant, of France, and of Europe; and victory cannot be said to have been dearly bought, that has saved ten times the number from being destroyed by further struggle and protracted war.

A Hamburg Mail arrived yesterday, with papers to the 28th. The King of Prussia had left Berlin for the army, and was expected at Frankfurt on the 27th. Blucher states the number of French killed in the battle of Waterloo at 25,000. The Courier whom he sent with the news to Berlin travelled in the Duke of Bassano's (Maret's) carriage, the owner of which had escaped with difficulty. He was preceded into Berlin by thirty-six postillions, blowing their horns, and at one o'clock the victory was announced by a discharge of 101 guns.

By the following article it will appear that several Frenchmen are already attempting to escape for America. We hope our cruisers will strictly search every vessel suspected of conveying any of the Corsican's crew:—

Falmouth, June 29.—The Mary Augusta, an American ship, from Havre de Grace, bound to New York, arrived off this port last night, after a passage, as the Master reports, of nine days. Some American passengers having been landed from her during the night, in violation of the Alien Laws, the Hind revenue cutter was sent out after her, and accompanied her in this afternoon. There are several French passengers on board, who are suspected to be persons of distinction, and the necessary investigation respecting them will be immediately made.

Lord Castlereagh embarked at Dover on Saturday on board the Admiralty yacht for Ostend. Of course he goes to visit Louis XVIII. wherever he may be. His departure is well timed, for the King of France must be in a situation to require some direct intercourse with our Cabinet. If we are rightly informed, he is plagued with the intrigues of his own courtiers.

Lord Castlereagh received a cordial huzza from a great concourse of people who witnessed his embarkation, under a salute from the heights. He is accompanied by the *Orontes* frigate.

Transports with a detachment of the 1st and 5th Guards consisting of 700 men sailed on Sunday from the Downs for Ostend.

The greatest kindness and attention has been shewn by the inhabitants of Brussels to the British wounded.—The amiable family of the Robiano's and others of the first rank in the country were personally employed for several days feeding and dressing the wounds of our brave countrymen.

The infamous conduct of the French in the treatment of their prisoners is most disgraceful to the military character of that nation. In the action of the 18th, Ensign Graham, of the 73d regiment, being stunned and knocked down in the field, was taken prisoner, and immediately conducted to Bonaparte, who, among other questions, tauntingly asked him, if he thought he could overtake the British army before they embarked for England? He then ordered Graham to be sent to the rear of the French troops, where he was stripped, left almost naked, and compelled to carry some pioneer's tools.

He contrived, however, in the course of the night to make his escape to the Prussian army, and he is now at Brussels.

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE SOLDIER OF THE 42D REGIMENT TO HIS FATHER.

General Hospital, Antwerp, June 24, 1815.

"After a long silence I embrace the opportunity of informing you respecting my present situation. On the 15th, about twelve o'clock at night, we turned out, and at two in the morning marched from the city of Brussels, to meet the enemy, who were advancing in great force on that city. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th we came up with them. Our whole force did not exceed 12,000 men, who were fatigued with a long march of upwards of 20 miles, encumbered with knapsacks and other luggage. The day was uncommonly warm, and no water to be had on the road; however, we were brought up in order of battle. The French being strongly posted in a thick wood to the number of 40,000 men, including cavalry and lancers, gave us very little time to look round us ere the fight commenced on both sides in an awful and destructive manner, they having every advantage of us, both as to position and numbers, particularly in cavalry, as the British dragoons had not yet come up. The French cavalry charged the British line of infantry three different times, and did much execution, until we were obliged to form squares of battalions, in order to turn them, which was executed in a most gallant manner, and many hundreds of them never returned. Still they sent up fresh forces, and as often we beat them back. The battle lasted until it was quite dark, when the enemy began to give way, our poor fellows who were left alive following them as long as they could see, when night put an end to the fatigues of a well fought day. Thousands on both sides lay killed and wounded on the field of battle; and, as the greater part of the action lay in corn fields along a vast track of country, many hundreds must have died for want of assistance through the night, who were not able of themselves to crawl away. I was wounded by a musket ball, which passed through my right arm and breast, and lodged in my back, from whence it was extracted by a surgeon in the hospital of this place. Captain M. is most severely wounded, having several short through his body, and the regiment, in general, are mostly cut off. We have heard, since we came here, that our fine brigade, which entered the field on that eventful day, consisting of the 3d battalion Royal Scots, 42d, 44th, and 92d regiments, are now formed into one battalion, not exceeding in the whole 400 men. Lord Wellington retired in the night, to wait for reinforcements, and next day our cavalry and the rest of the army arrived. The Prussians came on the other side, and I am happy to understand the enemy ultimately got a most complete drubbing, losing their cannon, baggage, and a great number of prisoners. They retreated towards Valenciennes, and other garrisons

on their own frontiers, the allied troops pursuing them.—Thus I have given you as full an account of affairs, principally what I witnessed on the 16th as I could; that relating to the 18th being from report. Nothing can exceed the kindness and attention of the inhabitants of this city to our wounded men; the hospital is constantly filled with Ladies and gentlemen, who, although speaking a different language, personally administer to our wants, with the kindest attention, distributing clean shirts, bread, wine, coffee, tea, milk, and fruit of all sorts, with every requisite, for our comfort and accommodation."

## BOW-STREET AND BRUSSELS.

The recent mission of the officers, Lavender and Vickery, from the Public Office in Bow-street to Brussels, had for its object to point out some industrious and light-fingered gentlemen, well known to them, who have transferred the scene of their operations from London to the United Netherlands. The campaign was opened by the depredators with great success in the various lines of swindling, cheating at play, picking of pockets, &c. and they were preparing some grand strokes, under favour of the confusion which they expected from Buonaparte's advance, and the stand which they calculated he would certainly make, if he did not effect a still more powerful diversion for them by taking Brussels, in which event the flight of the visitors must prove as good as a fire to them. But in the midst of these sanguine calculations, the arrival of the Bow-street heroes, who are the Wellington and Blucher of their profession, produced a rout little short of that of Waterloo; and destroyed all the fond hopes of the prospective co-operators in the plunder of Brussels. Some were taken; a great number dispersed; what they thought worst, all made known. They were thus forced to seek safety by separate flight among the smaller towns of the Netherlands, and thence to work their way to the fashionable watering places in the neighbouring parts of Germany, whence we may hope to receive, through their means, Flemish accounts of much valuable property, unless the introduction of the Bow-street system of tactics shall raise a coalition of the whole Continent against them, which may render it necessary for the Chiefs to disband their forces, and to follow the example of their friend Napoleon, by endeavouring to effect their escape beyond sea. In the meantime the illustrious conquerors, Lavender and Vickery, loaded with the compliments and congratulations of the grateful Netherlands, delivered and secured by them from unlimited plunder, having shaken hands, and exchanged merited compliments on the theatre of their mutual glory, now denominated La Belle Alliance de la Police, are taking the most effectual means to consolidate their triumph by permanent arrangements for the security of persons and property. When they shall have accomplished this grand object, they will return to enjoy in the bosom of their admiring country, in merited honours attached to their achievements, in their unprecedented and ably accomplished expedition.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PEERS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

"Frenchmen!—The Foreign Powers proclaimed in the face of Europe, that they were only armed against Napoleon; that they wished to respect our independence, and the right which belongs to every nation to choose the Government suitable to its manners and its interests.

"Napoleon is no longer the Chief of the State; he has renounced the throne, and his abdication has been accepted by your Representatives. He is removed from us. His son is called to the Empire by the Constitutions of the State. The coalesced Sovereigns know that the war ought then to be terminated, if the promises of Kings be not vain.

"However, while Plenipotentiaries have been sent to the Allied Powers to treat for Peace in the name of France, the Generals of two of those Powers have refused any suspension of arms. Their troops have hastened their march, under the favour of a moment of trouble and hesitation. They are at the gates of the capital without any communication having informed us for what object the war is continued.

"Our Plenipotentiaries will soon declare whether we must renounce peace. In the meantime resistance is as necessary, as legitimate, and humanity, in requiring the account of the blood uselessly shed, will not accuse those brave men who only combat to repel from their houses the scourges of war, murder and pillage—to defend with their lives the

cause of liberty, and of that independence, the imprescriptible right of which has been guaranteed to them even by the manifestoes of their enemies.

"Amidst these grave circumstances, your representative cannot forget that they were not chosen to stipulate for the interests of any party whatever, but for the whole nation. Every act of weakness, while dishonouring them, would only serve to compromise, during a long period, the future tranquillity of France. In the meantime, then, that the Government is employing all the means of obtaining a solid peace, what more advantageous to the nation can be done, than to collect and establish the fundamental rules of a monarchical and representative Government, destined to secure to all citizens the free enjoyment of those sacred rights, which sacrifices so numerous and so great have purchased—add to rally for ever under the national colours that great body of Frenchmen, who have no other interests, and no other wish, than to enjoy an honourable repose and a just independence.

"Meanwhile, the Chambers conceive, that their duty and their dignity require them to declare, that they will never acknowledge as legitimate Chief of the State, he who, on ascending the Throne, shall refuse to acknowledge the rights of the nation, and to consecrate them by a solemn compact. The Constitutional Chart is drawn up, and if the force of arms should succeed in temporarily imposing upon us a master—if the destinies of a great nation are again to be delivered up to the caprice and the arbitrary will of a small number of privileged persons, then, in yielding to force, the National Representation will protest in the face of the whole world, in support of the oppressed French people.

"Your representatives will appeal to the energy of the present and future generations to renew their claim both to national independence and the rights of their liberty. For these rights they now appeal to the justice and the reason of all civilized nations."

## GOVERNMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 7.

According to the orders of Marshal Prince Blucher and the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of the occupation of Paris, I declare the following:

1. The Allied Troops shall occupy the military points of the City of Paris; they shall not interfere with the interior service.

2. The National Guard and the Gendarmerie of Paris shall continue their ordinary service, and shall receive orders from the Governor of Paris.

3. All those who, through a spirit of party, of whatever description, may disturb the public tranquillity, shall be arrested by the National Guard, and punished according to the existing French laws.

4. All who may insult individuals belonging to the allied troops shall be arrested, and brought before a military tribunal.

On the other hand, all just complaints proceeding from the local authorities shall be taken into consideration, and immediately redressed.

Inhabitants of Paris, my duty and my wishes are to be useful to you, in maintaining order and tranquillity. I shall punctually enforce the execution of the present order, and I am confident that I shall not be obliged to adopt rigorous measures.

The Governor of Paris.

BARON MUFFIANG.

PARIS, JULY 9.—His Excellency the Duke of Otranto is appointed by the King Minister of the General Police.

Baron Pasquier, formerly Prefect of Police, is appointed Minister of Justice.

The new Minister of the Interior is not yet known.

It appears certain that the Duke of Feltre will be appointed to a very important command, which will not allow him to preserve the portfolio of the Minister of War.

Lord Castlereagh arrived on the morning of the 7th at St. Denis, and immediately obtained an audience of the King.

Since yesterday morning the gates of the Palace of the Legislative Body have been occupied by the National Guard, who kept them shut. Several Deputies desired entrance, but were invited to retire.

No foreign troops were employed in this dissolution of the Chambers.

Several corps of Allied Troops bivouacuated in different parts of the city—the Place du Carrousel, the Quays, the Boulevards, &c. The Carrousel alone has nearly 3000 men. The Prussians pretend that they are 160,000 strong in Paris and the environs. The Russians are arrived at Compeigne, but they will not come to Paris. The Austrians, Bavarians, and Wurtemberg troops which had no share in the campaign in the Netherlands, will only approach to a certain distance of the capital.

When M. Dumolard was told that the Chambers were shut by the King's order, he vociferated as if he was in the Tribune, crying against despotism and tyranny. He was laughed at, and advised to retire

to Rochefort, where he might rejoin the worthy founder of liberty.

General Thielmann entered Paris to-day with his army, consisting of 160,000 Prussians and Saxons.

The same conspirators that brought Bonaparte from the Isle of Elba three months ago to rekindle the double flame of civil and foreign war, keep up at Paris a permanent focus of conspiracy. We know with certainty that a great number of Bonaparte's Officers remain in the capital: they have cut off their whiskers, and assumed the dress of citizens; but they may be known by their fierce looks and seditious provocations. Yesterday and the day before they were all in groupes, endeavouring to excite tumult. The faction had also given arms to that crowd of vagabonds who are so numerous in a great capital. About 150 Prussians are encamped in the Place Dauphine. This measure has been occasioned by the provocations of M. Carnot's *federes*. The national guard cannot watch their conduct too closely.

By an Order of the Day, dated yesterday, the white flag is ordered to be resumed by the King.

French Funds 65½.

### COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY.

The army, which was on its march, according to the terms of the Convention, to the left bank of the Loire, has sent its submission to the King. It was brought by General Haxo and Counts Valmi and Gerard.

The Duke of Wellington arrived to-day at Paris.

General Thielmann entered Paris to-day, with his army-corps, consisting of 15,000 men, Prussians and Saxons.

PARIS, JULY 9.—It is believed that the last Chamber of Deputies will not be convoked, but that the Electoral Colleges will be immediately summoned to new elections.

The Chambers, which were dissolved by Bonaparte, will be speedily re-assembled.

Yesterday, at half-past ten, the white flag was hoisted, instead of the *tri-colour*, on the Thuilleries. At noon the same took place on all the public buildings in Paris.

A great number of the allied troops continued to enter Paris yesterday. They bivouac in the Champs Elysees, the Garden of the Luxembourg, the public places, the bridges, quays, &c.

Four hundred of the Old Guard submitted to the King at St. Denis, and assumed the *Fleur-de-lis*.

Napoleon Bonaparte has arrived at Rochefort. During his short stay at Niort, the inhabitants of that city betrayed much impatience for his departure.

The Emperor Alexander will reside at the Elysee Bourbon; the Duke of Wellington in the Chaussee d'Antin; and Marshal Blucher with the Prussian Staff, in the Faubourg St. Germain.

The Prussians assert that there are so many as 160,000 Prussians in Paris and its vicinity. A corps of 50,000 men is to proceed immediately to the left bank of the Loire to watch the French army. An English corps will join the Prussians.

The advanced guard of the Russian army, commanded by General Barclay de Tolly, arrived to-day in the vicinity of Paris. This army is estimated at 90,000 men.

The Russian Generals Czernicheff and Benkendorff have arrived at the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th Marshal Prince Blucher caused cannon to be planted on the bridges of the Seine, to overawe the banditti whom the club of rebels is endeavouring to put in motion.

### FOUCHE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Duke of Otranto to the Duke of Wellington, which was read on the 28th ult. in the Chamber of Representatives.

"MY LORD.—You have just illustrated your name by new victories over the French. It is you especially who can appreciate the French Nation. In the Council of Sovereigns united to fix the destinies of Europe, your influence and your credit cannot be less than your glory. Your law of nations has always been justice, and your conscience has always been the guide of your policy. The French nation wishes to live under a Monarch, but it wishes that that Monarch live under the Empire of Laws. The Republic made us acquainted with the extreme of liberty; the empire with the extreme of despotism. Our wish now and it is immovable, is to keep at an equal distance from both these extremes.

"All eyes are now fixed upon England. We do not claim to be more free than she;

we do not wish to be less. The Representatives of the nation are incessantly employed on a social compact, of which the component powers, separated but not divided, all contribute by their reciprocal action to harmony and unity. From the moment this compact shall be signed by the Prince called to reign over us, the Sovereign shall receive the sceptre and the crown from the hands of the nation. In the existing state of Europe, one of the greatest calamities is hostility between France and England. No man, my Lord, has more in his power than yourself to replace Europe under a better influence, and in a finer position."

### CONTRIBUTIONS ON PARIS.

Tariff of rations of provisions and forage, which the inhabitants must furnish the Royal Prussian troops, in cantonment or on march; list of articles which must be furnished them by their hosts—

Art. 1. *Victuals for the troops*.—The daily ration consist of 32 oz. of rye or wheaten bread; 16 oz. of fresh meat; one oz. of salt; 3 oz. of rice, or in default of that article, 6 oz. of beans, lentils, or other dry pulse; 3 oz. butter or lard; a litre of beer or demilitre of wine; a demi litre of brandy; and an ounce of tobacco for smoking.

Art. II. *Forage*.—The rations of forage shall be as follows:—a measure of oats, containing 9lb; 6lb of hay, and 6lb. of straw.

All the rations of provisions and forage shall be furnished by French weight and measure.

The inhabitants must accommodate the soldiers with meat and pulse, on the demand made to them by the latter; and they will furnish them with the other articles forming their ration of provisions, sufficiently early in the morning that the soldiers may be enabled to make a proper distribution of it through the whole day. The soldiers must also have decent and clean beds provided for them by their hosts. The bed must consist of a mattress, a pillow, a blanket, and two sheets.

Should any disputes arise between the soldiers and the inhabitants as to the furnishings, the military chiefs will decide.

The rations of provisions and forage shall be received upon bills of discharge of three days each.

RIBBENTROP, Counsellor of State, and Intendant General of the Prussian Armies.

Head quarters, at St. Cloud, July 5, 1813.

Napoleon has reigned 100 days, in which he has spent 600 millions, and lost 150,000 men. France is ravaged by civil war, and the capital besieged by two armies.

PARIS, JULY 8.—Napoleon Bonaparte was very careful in providing himself with good books upon America, before his departure from Malmaison. He asked for a great many, and went himself to see that they were put into his carriage. He said to those who were near him, that he renounced for ever the tumult of the world and of business, and that he had no other wish but to end his days peaceably in the United States of America, and a free and hospitable people. He expressed a wish to see M. Cadet Gassicourt, and spoke with him for some minutes in private. Napoleon, before his abdication, granted the decoration of the Order of Re-union to some of those employed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

In commencing an account of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, the Editor of the *Gazette de France* says—

"On our arrival in the Hall, we found the place assigned to the reporters occupied by about a score of National Guards and others, calling themselves *federates*: considering this encroachment as the effect of mistake, we claimed our privilege, and were soon informed that the reporters were excluded from their accustomed places, though no motives were assigned for this proceeding. All the *white paper* on the desks had already been put under a kind of embargo, and in spite of the inviolability of property decreed the day before yesterday, our pens and our inkstands had been *confiscated*. The writer of this article, nevertheless, found means to slip into a corner of one of the public Tribunes, and is thus enabled to give a correct account of the Sitting. Such, however, are the men who are incessantly preaching up the liberty of the Press and the publicity of ideas, and who wish all France to be acquainted with their zeal and patriotism!"

### SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—Mary Jones,

keeping an abandoned house in Duke's-court, Almonry Westminster, was charged at the Queen-square, Police Office, with an assault on Mrs. Smith, the wife of an officer, and the evidence adduced, developed circumstances of the most afflictive nature. A daughter of Mrs. S. aged about 12 years, having eloped from her home, went to the prisoner's house; and the mother learning that she was there, went to demand her, when the assault was committed. The girl, however, was got away; but soon afterwards the mothers of other girls, also about 12 years of age, who had been seduced from their homes by this woman, came forward in the greatest distress of mind to demand their children. Some neighbours also came forward and gave a melancholy account of the vicious scenes carried on by the inhabitants, of this house, these infant girls being regular attendants at the various theatres and places of public amusement, and they being attended by boys who were known to be pickpockets. Mr. Fielding could not but express the horror with which such a detail filled him, and whatever the law would enable him to do should be done to root out such evil and disgrace. The prisoner was committed to Bridewell for the assault.

### From the Calcutta Papers.

#### MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 24th Oct. by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. William Thomas Bennett, Mariner, to Miss Caroline Matilda Hornwell.

At Madras, on the 14th Oct. (by special permission,) at the house of the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior Chaplain, C. Orway Mayne, Esq. Captain of the Honorable Company's ship *Allas*, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bangalore, on the 7th Oct. by the Reverend W. Thomas, Captain Crew, Major of Brigade, to the Mysore Division, to Miss Pearce.

At Bellary, on the 31st July, by the Rev. T. Werther, Lieut. St. Lawrence Webb, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Cullen, Esq. formerly of Dublin.

#### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Oct. at the Governor's House in Fort William, the Lady of Sir William Ramsbold, Bart. of a Son.

On the 30th Oct. the Lady of Robert Howard, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. J. Thomas, of a Son.

On the 31st Oct. Mrs. Edward D'Cruz, of a Son.

On the 25th Oct. at Dacca, at the house of Shearman Bird, Esq. the Lady of James Irwin, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 27th Oct. Mrs. Chalk, the wife of Mr. J. Chalk, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

On the 25th Oct. at Bally-gunge, Mrs. M. Portner, of a Son.

On the 20th Oct. Mrs. J. M'Arthur, of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 17th Oct. the Lady of Captain J. A. Biggs, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Moorshedabad, on the 24th Oct. the Lady of Samuel Swinton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th Oct. Mrs. Mary Barham, the Wife of Mr. Robert Barham, Conductor of Ordnance, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 25th July, the Lady of Captain Outlaw, of the 3d Madras Native Cavalry, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 3d October, the Lady of Captain Randall, of His Majesty's 56th Foot, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 9th Oct. the Lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Trichinopoly, on the 9th Oct. Mrs. Luttrell, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct. the Lady of the late Luis Barretto, Esq.

On the 22d Oct. Mrs. Eliza Linton, Wife of Mr. Linton, Park Sergeant.

On the 29th Oct. Mrs. F. Swaris, the relict of the late Mr. Thomas Swaris.

On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, after a short but severe illness of four days, Arratoon Neaux, Esq. aged 45 years.

On the 29th Oct. Ensign James Henley, of H. M.'s 14th Regt. much regretted by all who knew him.

On the 21st Oct. at Kisabmagur, Mr. James Klein.

At Cawnpore, on the 14th October, Maria Alice, daughter of Major Lamb, commanding the 2d Grenadier Battalion; aged 16 months and 17 days.

At Muttra, on the 11th ultimo, James, the infant Son of Lieutenant J. Paterson, of the 1st Native Infantry; aged nine months and six days.

At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, C. F. Stewart, Esq. Purser of the H. C. ship *Lowler Castle*.

At Chicacole, on the 11th July, Ensign Charles Hakewill, of the 2d Batt. 2d Regt. Madras Nat. Infantry.

At the same place, on the 18th July, Lieut. J. W. Brodie, of the 2d Batt. 2d Regt. Madras Nat. Infantry. These young men fell victims to fever contracted while on service in the Goomour country; and are most sincerely and justly lamented by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

In camp, at Ak-wlah, on the 29th July, Lieut.-Col. George Neale, commanding the 2d Brigade of Madras Light Cavalry.

At Bombay, on the 21st July, Joseph John Gross, Esq. in the 29th year of his age, much regretted by all who knew him.

At the same place, on the 2d ultimo, Lieutenant Henry Taylor, of His Majesty's 63th Foot, aged 27 years. He was an honest, honourable, and upright man, and has left a Widow and an infant Child to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Madura, on the 21st July, Lieutenant Robertson, of His Majesty's 19th Foot.

At Colombo, on the 21st July, Thomas Gerardus Hoffman, Esq. Merchant in the late Dutch East India Company's Service, Principal of the Commercial Office, and Member of the Dutch Council; aged 60.

At the Mauritius, on the 7th July, Lieutenant Roberts, of the Royal Artillery.

At the same place, on the 11th July, in his 42d year after a short illness, Charles Phillip Luff, Esq. Assistant Deputy Pay-Master General.

### BATAVIA,

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MOLENTLIET.



SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1815. 109

From the Edinburgh Annual Register.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR  
OF  
JOHN LEYDEN, M. D.

(Continued from No. 196)

On Leyden's return to Edinburgh from St Andrews, he resided with his pupils in the family of Mr Campbell, where he was treated with that respect and kindness which every careful father will pay to him whose lessons he expects his children to receive with attention and advantage. His hours, excepting those of tuition, were at his own uncontrolled disposal, and such of his friends as chose to visit him at Mr Campbell's, were secure of a hospitable reception. This class began now to extend itself among persons of an older standing than his contemporaries, and embraced several who had been placed by fortune, or had risen by exertions, to that fixed station in society, to which his college intimates were as yet only looking forwards. His acquaintance with Mr. Richard Heber was the chief means of connecting him with several families of the former description, and it originated in the following circumstances.

John Leyden's feelings were naturally poetical, and he was early led to express them in the language of poetry. Before he visited St Andrews, and while residing there, he had composed both fragments and complete pieces of poetry in almost every style and stanza which our language affords, from an unfinished tragedy on the fate of the Darien settlement, to songs, ballads, and comic tales. Many of these essays, afterwards found their way to the press through the medium of the Edinburgh Magazine, at that time under the management, or the patronage of Dr Robert Anderson, editor of the British Poets, with whom Leyden was on terms of intimacy. In this periodical miscellany appeared from time to time poetical translations from the Greek Anthology, from the Norse, from the Hebrew, from the Arabic, from the Syriac, from the Persian, and so forth, with many original pieces, indicating more genius than taste, and an extent of learning of most unusual dimensions. These were subscribed J. L.; and the author of this article well remembers how often his attention was attracted by them about the years 1793 and 1794, and the speculations which he formed respecting an author, who, by many indicia, appeared to belong to a part of Scotland with which he was well acquainted. About this time also Mr Archibald Constable, whose enterprising and liberal conduct of business has since made his name so conspicuous as a publisher, was opening business chiefly as a retailer of curious and ancient books, a department in which he possessed extensive knowledge; Mr Richard Heber, the extent of whose invaluable library is generally known, was in the winter of 1799-1800, residing in Edinburgh, and a frequenter of course of Mr Constable's shop, where he made many valuable acquisitions, at a rate very different from the exactions of the present day. In these researches he formed an acquaintance with Leyden, who examined as an amateur, the shelves which Mr. Heber ransacked as a purchaser, and the latter discovered with pleasure the unknown author of the poems which I have already alluded to. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and was cemented by mutual advantage. Mr. Heber had found an associate as ardent as himself in the pursuit of classical knowledge, and who would willingly sit up night after night to collate editions, and to note various readings; and Leyden, besides the advantage and instruction which he derived from Mr. Heber's society, enjoyed that of being introduced, by his powerful recommendation, to the literary gentlemen of Edinburgh, with whom he lived in intimacy. Among these may be reckoned the late Lord Woodhouselee, Mr. Henry Mackenzie the distinguished author of the Man of Feeling, and the Reverend Mr Sidney Smith, then residing in Edinburgh, from all of whom Leyden received flattering attention, and many important testimonies of the interest which they took in his success. By the same introduction he became intimate in the family of Mr Wal-

ter Scott, where a congenial taste for ballad, romance, and border antiquities, as well as a sincere admiration of Leyden's high talents, extensive knowledge, and excellent heart, secured him a welcome reception. And by degrees his society extended itself still more widely, and comprehended almost every one who was distinguished for taste or talents in Edinburgh.

The manners of Leyden, when he first entered into company, were very peculiar; nor indeed were they at any time much modified during his continuing in Europe; and here, perhaps, as properly as elsewhere, we may endeavour to give some idea of his personal appearance and habits in society. In his complexion the clear red upon the cheek indicated a hectic propensity, but with his brown hair, lively dark eyes, and well proportioned features, gave an acute and interesting turn of expression to his whole countenance. He was of middle stature, of a frame rather thin than strong, but muscular and active, and well fitted for all those athletic exertions, in which he delighted to be accounted a master. For he was no less anxious to be esteemed a man eminent for learning and literary talent, than to be held a fearless player at single-stick, a formidable boxer, and a distinguished adept at leaping, running, walking, climbing, and all exercises which depend on animal spirits and muscular exertion. Feats of this nature he used to detail with such liveliness as sometimes led his audience to charge him with exaggeration; but, unlike the athletic in Æsop's apologue, he was always ready to attempt the repetition of his great leap at Rhodes, were it at the peril of breaking his neck on the spot. And certainly in many cases his spirit and energy carried him through enterprises, which his friends considered as most rashly undertaken. An instance occurred on board of ship in India, where two gentlemen, by way of quizzing Leyden's pretensions to agility, offered him a bet of twenty gold mohurs that he could not go aloft. Our bard instantly betook himself to the shrouds and, at all the risk incident to a landsman who first attempts such an ascent, successfully scaled the main-top. There it was intended to subject him to an unusual practical sea-joke by *seizing him up*, i. e. tying him, till he should redeem himself by paying a fine. But the spirit of Leyden dictated desperate resistance, and finding he was likely to be overpowered, he flung himself from the top, and seizing a rope, precipitated himself on deck by letting it slide rapidly through his grasp. In this operation he lost the skin of both hands, but of course won his wager. But when he observed his friends look grave at the expensive turn which their jest had taken, he tore and flung into the sea the order for the money which they had given him, and contented himself with the triumph, which his spirit and agility had gained. And this little anecdote may illustrate his character in more respects than one.

In society, John Leyden's first appearance had something that revolted the fastidious and alarmed the delicate. He was a bold and uncompromising disputant, and neither subdued his tone, nor mollified the form of his argument, out of deference to the rank, age, or even sex of those with whom he was maintaining it. His voice, which was naturally loud and harsh, was on such occasions exaggerated into what he himself used to call his *saw-tones* which were not very pleasant to the ear of strangers. His manner was animated, his movements abrupt, and the gestures with which he enforced his arguments rather forcible than elegant; so that, altogether, his first appearance was somewhat appalling to persons of low animal spirits, or shy and reserved habits, as well as to all who expected much reverence in society on account of the adventitious circumstances of rank or station. Besides, his spirits were generally at topflood, and entirely occupied with what had last arrested his attention, and thus his own feats, or his own studies, were his topic more frequently than is consistent with the order of good society, in which every person has a right to expect his share of conversation. He was indeed too much bent on attaining personal distinction in society to chuse nicely the mode of acquiring it. For example, in the course of a large evening party, crowded with fashionable people, to many of whom Leyden was an absolute stranger, silence being imposed for the purpose of a song, one of his friends with great astonishment, and some horror, heard Leyden, who could not sing a note, scream forth a verse or two of some border ditty, with all the dissonance of an Indian war-whoop. In their way home, he ventured to remonstrate with his friend on this extraordinary exhibition, to which his de-

fence was, "Dash it, man, they would have thought I was *afraid* to sing before them." In short, his egotism, his bold assumption in society, his affectation of neglecting many of its forms as trifles beneath his notice, circumstances which often excited against his first appearance an undue and disproportionate prejudice, were entirely founded upon the resolution to support his independence in society, and to assert that character formed between the lettered scholar, and the wild rude borderer, the counter part as it were of Anacharsis, the philosophic Scythian, which from his infancy, he was ambitious of maintaining. His humble origin was with him rather a subject of honest pride than of false shame, and he was internally not unwilling that his deportment should to a certain degree partake of the simplicity of the ranks from which he had raised himself by his talents, to bear a share in the first society. He boasted in retaining these marks of his birth, as the Persians tribe, when raised to the rank of kings and conquerors, still displayed as their banner the leathern apron of the smith who founded their dynasty. He bore, however, with great good humour all decent railery on his rough manners, and was often ready to promote such pleasantry by his own example. When a lady of rank and fashion, one evening insisted upon his dancing, he wrote next morning a lively poetical epistle to her in the character of a dancing bear.\* This was his usual mode of escaping or apologizing for any *bevue* which his high spirits and heedless habits might lead him to commit, and several very pretty copies of complimentary verses were a sort of peace offerings for trivial encroachments upon the ceremonial of society.

Having thus marked strongly the defects of his manner, and the prejudice which they sometimes excited, we crave credit from the public, while we record the real virtues and merits by which they were atoned a thousand fold, Leyden's apparent harshness of address covered a kind of real affection to his friends, and kindness to all with whom he mingled, unwearied in their service, and watchful to oblige them. To gratify the slightest wish of a friend, he would engage at once in the most toilsome and difficult researches, and when perhaps that friend had forgotten he even intimated such a wish, Leyden came to pour down before him the fullest information on the subject which had excited his attention. And his temper was in reality, and notwithstanding an affectation of roughness, as gentle as it was generous. No one felt more deeply for the distress of those he loved. No one exhibited more disinterested pleasure in their success. In dispute, he never lost temper, and if he despised the outworks of ceremony, he never trespassed upon the essentials of good breeding, and was himself the first to feel hurt and distressed if he conceived that he had by any rash or hasty expression, injured the feelings of the most inconsiderable member of the company. In all the rough play of his argument too he was strictly good-humoured, and was the first to laugh if, as must happen occasionally to those who talk much, and upon every subject, some disputant of less extensive but more accurate information, contrived to arrest him in his very pitch of pride, by a home fact or uncontrovertible argument. And, when his high and independent spirit, his firm and steady principles of religion and virtue, his constant good humour, the extent and variety of his erudition, and the liveliness of his conversation, were considered, they must have been fastidious indeed who were not reconciled to the foibles or peculiarities of his tone and manner.

Many of those whose genius have raised them to distinction, have fallen into the fatal error of regarding their wit and talents as an excuse for the unlimited indulgence of their passions, and their biographers have too frequently to record the acts of extravagance, and habits of immorality, which disgraced and shortened their lives. From such crimes and follies John Leyden stood free and stainless. He was deeply impressed with the truths of Christianity, of which he was at all times a ready and ardent assertor, and his faith was attested by the purity of morals, which is its best earthly evidence. To the pleasures of the table he was totally indifferent, never exceeded the bounds of temperance in wine, though frequently in society where there was temptation to do so, and seemed hardly to enjoy any refreshment excepting tea, of which he sometimes drank very large quantities. When he was travelling or studying his temperance became severe abstinence, and he often past an

entire day without any other food than a morsel of bread. To sleep he was equally indifferent, and when, during the latter part of his residence in Edinburgh, he frequently spent the day in company, he used upon retiring home, to pursue his studies till a late hour in the morning, and satisfy himself with a very brief portion of repose. It was the opinion of his friends, that his strict temperance alone could have enabled him to follow so hard a course of reading as he enjoined himself. His pecuniary resources were necessarily much limited; but he knew that independence, and the title of maintaining a free and uncontrolled demeanour in society, can only be attained by avoiding pecuniary embarrassments, and he managed his funds with such severe economy, that he seemed always at ease upon his very narrow income. We have only another trait to add to his character as a member of society. With all his bluntness and peculiarity, and under disadvantages of birth and fortune, Leyden's reception among females of rank and elegance was favourable in a distinguished degree. Whether it is that the tact of the fair sex is finer than ours, or that they more readily pardon peculiarity in favour of originality, or that an uncommon address and manner is in itself a recommendation to their favour, or that they are not so readily offended as the male sex by a display of superior learning, in short, whatever were the cause, it is certain that Leyden was a favourite among those whose favour all are ambitious to attain. Among the ladies of distinction who honoured him with their regard, it is sufficient to notice the late Duchess of Gordon and Lady Charlotte Campbell, who were then leaders of the fashionable society of Edinburgh. It is time to return to trace the brief events of his life.

In 1800, Leyden was ordained a preacher of the gospel, and entered upon the functions conferred upon him by preaching in several of the churches in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood. His style of pulpit oratory was marked with the same merits and faults which distinguish his poetry. His style was more striking than eloquent, and his voice and gesture more violent than elegant; but his discourses were marked with strong traits of original genius, and although he pleaded an internal feeling of disappointment as being unequal to attain his own ideas of excellence as a preacher, it was impossible to listen to him without being convinced of his uncommon extent of learning, knowledge of ethics, and sincere zeal for the interest of religion.

The autumn of the same year was employed in a tour to the Highlands and Hebrides, in which Leyden accompanied two young foreigners who had studied at Edinburgh the preceding winter. In this tour he visited all the remarkable places of that interesting part of his native country, and diverging from the common and more commodious route, visited what are called the *rough bounds* of the Highlands, and investigated the decaying traditions of Celtic manners and story which are yet preserved in the wild districts of Moidart and Knoisdart. The journal which he made on this occasion was a curious monument of his zeal and industry in these researches, and contained much valuable information on the subject of highland manners and tradition, which is now probably lost to the public. It is remarkable, that after long and painful research in quest of original passages of the poems of Ossian, he adopted an opinion more favourable to their authenticity than has lately prevailed in the literary world. But the confessed infidelity of Macpherson must always excite the strongest suspicion on this subject. Leyden composed, with his usual facility, several detached poems upon highland traditions, all of which have probably perished, excepting a ballad, founded upon romantic legend respecting Mac Phail of Colonsay, and the Mermaid of Corrievreckin, inscribed to Lady Charlotte Campbell, and published in the third volume of the Border Minstrelsy, which appeared at the distance of about a twelve-month after the two first volumes. The opinion of this ballad exhibits a power of harmonious numbers which has seldom been excelled in English poetry. Nor were these legendary effusions the only trait of his journey; for in his passage through Aberdeen, Leyden so far gained the friendship of the venerable professor Beattie, that he obtained his permission to make a transcript from the only existing copy of the interesting poem entitled *Albania*. This work, which is a panegyric on Scotland in nervous blank verse, written by an anonymous author in the beginning of the eighteenth century, Leyden, afterwards republished along with Wilson's "Clyde," under the title of "Scottish Descriptive Poems," 12mo, 1803.

\* See the Scots Magazine for August 1802.

(To be continued)





# ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Friday the 22<sup>d</sup> instant, at the Government Stores, the extensive PREMISES, of Mr. MARCUS, situated in Jonker-street.-----The above is well worth the attention of Merchants.

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## ADVERTENTIE.

DEN ondergetekende van voornemens zynde om deszelfs WOONHUYS thans door hem bewoond, staande in de Jonkerstraat, op Publique Vendutie te verkoopen, aanstaande Vrydag den 22e Dec. 1815, op de Gouvernements Vendutie, in 't voormaalg Casteel.

J. MARCUS.

BATAVIA, den 18de Dec. 1815.

